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 FOR 1900.  
 THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, June 22nd, 1900.

It is infinitely satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Reuters, that an expeditionary force is being despatched from India for service in China, that reinforcements are being sent out to the fleet in these waters, and that arrangements have been made to station additional gun-boats in the Yangtze for the protection of the riverine Treaty ports. It may be of interest, likewise, to our readers to know that Colonel Bowen and 200 men of the Chinese Regiment have actually left Weihaiwei for Taku, after the various contradictory reports which we have received. It is also reassuring to hear that the Washington Government has ordered the despatch of three regiments of regular troops from Manila to Tientsin. With these the Anglo-American forces will be not less than 10,000 strong, after allowing for the detention in this Colony of two regiments of infantry, which we gather is the intention of the War Office. With reference to the latter item, it is only common prudence to reinforce the Garrison of this all important base. Already it has been weakened by the despatch to Taku of some 700 men, and though we are not at all disposed to cavil at the action of the Government in sending them to the assistance of Vice-Admiral Seymour, it is obviously necessary that their places should be supplied as soon as possible. It may be objected by optimistic onlookers that the provinces of South China being now practically quiet and unmolested—our Canton telegram bears witness to this—it is perfectly safe to leave the Colony with its reduced garrison to take care of itself. Quite possibly this could be done, and we hope the gallant troops who constitute its defenders would be able to give a good account of any number

of undisciplined Chinese rioters. But in these days, with the political situation precarious everywhere, it would be extremely folly to leave anything to chance. Even in the piping times of peace the Garrison of Hongkong should never be suffered to fall below five thousand of all arms, inasmuch as the Colony is more than three thousand miles from the nearest British base, India, and lies close to a populous empire, teeming with lawless and desperate characters, while its defences are, to say the least of it, inadequate and armed for the most part with obsolete guns. Being as it is, the great Naval Station for Eastern Asia, the visible centre of British power, and the commercial centre of South China, we have for many years past constantly insisted upon the immense importance of Hongkong and the necessity for it being constituted a first class fortress and place of arms. Not with a view to aggression in any form, for British interests will be best served by the maintenance intact, if that be possible, of the Chinese Empire. But for the defence of British trade and of the vast commercial and industrial interests which have grown up on this side of the world, it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that the Colony should be rendered impregnable to attack from outside, and capable, on an emergency such as has just occurred, of sending an expeditionary column for the protection of British subjects in Chinese ports, without materially weakening the garrison. To do this it is essential, as we have before pointed out, to maintain a garrison here of not less than five to six thousand troops, to station here at least one or two vessels for harbour defence, and to have the forts armed with the best and latest breech-loading guns. This is very far from the fact at present, so far, indeed, that the force recently despatched to the North had no effective field guns, and there are none at present in the Colony equal to those which even the Chinese could oppose to us. In the matter of guns the Colony, like the forces in South Africa, is disgracefully behind the age, and the fact constitutes a serious indictment of the War-Office Administration. Now that the boundaries of the Colony have been so considerably enlarged, the necessity for an increased garrison has become accentuated, for in time of trouble with the Chinese it is quite conceivable that an attempt might be made by either soldiers or banditti to cross the frontier and lay waste British territory. We have, as a matter of fact, no security that bands of so-called Boxers may not be organised to invade the country and upset British authority. It is surely better, to be in a position to forestall any attempt of the kind. The argument that Hongkong can never be a fortress of the character of Gibraltar or Malta is altogether foreign to the discussion. In some respects Hongkong is strategically even more important than the Mediterranean strongholds. Because it is further removed from sight and knowledge of the European world is no reason why it should be neglected. Its remoteness—it was, until the acquisition of Weihaiwei the Ultima Thule of the Empire—is a patent argument in favour of its garrison being maintained at an efficient strength, for it cannot be reinforced in less than about three weeks even from India, and during that period much might happen—sufficient, perhaps, to account for its transference to another flag. It is high time now that the Imperial Government should give Hongkong the attention it deserves. A vital change has come over the political situation in China, and most of the great Powers of Europe are taking adequate steps to safeguard their interests as represented by their share in the trade with this great Empire, and Great Britain with her preponderating stake therein should not lag behind. Nor should the British Government be able to recognise the enormous advantage which the possession of such a naval and military base as Hongkong may be made of. The juncture has now arrived for the recognition of this fact, and we trust that such recognition will not take the shape of half measures and temporary reinforcements. The necessity for an effective and permanent garrison cannot for a moment be disputed, and we trust the Government will, as in the case of the South African campaign, rise to the occasion.

To-day is the sixtieth anniversary of the blockade of Canton by the British fleet in 1840.

During the 24 hours preceding noon yesterday there were reported eight fresh cases of plague and nine deaths.

Lawless characters abound in the neighbourhood of Szechuan, just over the border of the New Territory, and news has reached the colony that taking advantage of the present crisis bands of robbers have begun to scour the country and to plunder the villages.

H. M. S. Rosario left the harbour for the North early yesterday afternoon.

H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake will return to the Colony a few days earlier than he originally intended. He will probably come by the M. M. Laos which is expected to arrive here on Sunday, 1st July.

The Chinaman who was accidentally shot by a European police constable on board a police launch early on Wednesday morning died in the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday night. An enquiry will be held.

On Wednesday a Chinaman suspected of having the plague was walking along Queen's Road East when he was observed to stagger and fall. His head came in violent contact with the kerbstones, the result being that his skull was fractured. He was sent to the Hospital by Inspector Ford.

According to a Chinese paper in the Straits, the Chinese of Singapore, Penang, the Federated Malay States, and Netherlands India intend to petition the Government and ask for a site on St. John's Island for the purpose of building houses for the accommodation of Chinese passengers when placed in quarantine. It is also proposed to supply rations to such men, and to have separate wards for women.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a tobacconist's shop at 237, Queen's Road West. It was caused by the over-heating of a tobacco-drying cupboard. Word was conveyed to No. 7, Police Station and Inspector Baker and some firemen made their way to the scene of the outbreak with a despatch box containing hose-pipes. The flames were, however, extinguished by the inmates of the shop. The damage will probably not exceed \$100. The premises are insured by Messrs. Simonsen and Co. for \$5,700.

Senator Morgan last month introduced a resolution calling upon the U.S. Secretary of War for information as to the cost of transportation connected with operations in the Philippines, and including the sums paid for tolls to the Suez Canal Company, which might have been saved or greatly reduced by the use of an isthmian canal. Special inquiry is made as to the cost of the voyage of the Oregon round Cape Horn. The object is to bring out the possible savings to the Government alone by means of a canal constructed with the money of the people.

A Havas telegram, dated Paris, 12th June, states that Mr. Delcasse was heartily applauded in the French Chamber when he declared that if he did not restore order to the Powers would undertake the task. He added that troops would be despatched to rescue the French subjects under the protection of the Consul at Yunnan if the latter should ask for them. "We have no idea of conquest," he said, "we wish merely to protect our economic interests." A Havas telegram of the 13th inst., reports China's declaration to the Ministers that she would not oppose the entry into Peking of detachments of foreign troops.

The N. C. Daily News says: "We are glad to see that troops are being sent up from Hongkong, but it is just like our usual unreadiness that the authorities there should only have discovered at the last moment how many or rather how few men the Hongkong could carry. It is not unlikely that every man that Hongkong can spare will be wanted, and we cannot understand that we have no news from home of the despatch of troops from India, and the appointment of a General in command. We are very glad that the Russians should co-operate with us in the operations at Tientsin and Peking, but we hope that the silence at home does not mean that Russia has offered to take the task of restoring order on her own shoulders, and that Powers are considering the offer."

Notwithstanding the exemplary sentences which have been passed of late upon persons found guilty of committing armed robberies, this class of offence shows no sign of diminishing in the vicinity of Kowloon. Yesterday Mr. Hazleland had five men before him charged with committing an armed robbery at Kowloon Chai on the night of the 27th ult. The prisoners and some other men broke into a house, and having terrorised the occupants by the production of a revolver and a sword ransacked the premises and then despatched with a considerable quantity of clothing and jewelry, as well as some money. The affair was reported to the police and the surrounding district was secured. Sergeant Cameron and some men from the Hongkong Police Station visited To Ko Wan, a village well-known as a hot bed for bad characters, and were successful in coming across the prisoners, who were found to be in possession of some of the stolen property. The case was adjourned.

The Telegraph Companies announced yesterday that they were sending their Shanghai Superintendent to Chefoo to organise a despatch service between that place and Taku and Tientsin. The office at Wenchen will be kept open night and day until further notice. Yesterday, evening the Companies despatched a message to the following effect:—"The Chinese Telegraph Administration informs us that the Imperial Posts can only undertake to deliver at Taku messages addressed to the various admirals; they are unable to deliver other messages. On the arrival of our representative at Chefoo, he will forward all other messages under cover to the Commissioner of Customs and Posts, Tientsin, care of the Commissioner at Taku, who has been asked by the Shanghai Commissioner to do his utmost to reorganize the delivery service. The Consuls have telegraphed urging the Admirals to establish a regular daily despatch boat between Chefoo and Taku, for the conveyance of telegrams and letters." The Japanese Naval Minister has already instructed the Japanese admiral to this effect.

## TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

London, 20th June, 9.5 p.m.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN LOSSES AT TAKU.

Admiral Bruce reports that his communications with the allied authorities are most harmonious. The British casualties at the taking of the Taku Forts were one killed and thirteen wounded. M. Alexeeff reports that the Russian losses were seventeen killed and seventy wounded. The *Gilgit* and *Koronet* were seriously damaged.

Shanghai, 21st June, 9.56 a.m.

NEW ORDER FOR THE WEIHAIWEI REGIMENT.

H. M. S. *Orlando* takes Colonel Hamilton Bower and 200 of the First Chinese Regiment of Taku.

"WHITING" DAMAGED.

H. M. S. *Whiting* has gone to Nagasaki for repairs, an unburst shell having penetrated her boiler.

TSANGCHOU MISSIONARIES SAFE.

The Tsangchou missionaries have arrived at Weihaiwei.

[Tsangchou is in the Tientsin department of China, 38 deg. 22 N. lat. by 117 deg. E. long. The missionaries as our telegram in yesterday's issue announced were conveyed from the town after the looting of the Mission buildings by the Chinese General.]

Canton, 21st June, 6 p.m.

CANTON QUIET—SHAMEEN

ORGANISES DEFENCE.

Canton is quiet, although there is a general state of unrest among foreigners and natives alike over Li Hung-chang's approaching departure. The Shameen Defence Corps has been reorganised and now consists of about 70 volunteers.

LI HUNG-CHANG GOES VIA HONGKONG NEXT WEEK.

Li Hung-chang has notified the Consuls that he will leave Hongkong on Wednesday, the 27th instant, by the *Empress* steamer.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The Chinese officials expect no serious trouble in Canton. Li Hung-chang is holding them responsible during his absence for maintenance of order.

WARSHIPS' MOVEMENTS.

The United States *Don Juan de Austria* has arrived at Canton, and the French gunboat *Lion* is expected.

## THE WAR.

London, 20th June, 9.5 p.m.

MOVEMENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

General Hunter has occupied Krugersdorp unopposed. Lord Methuen has routed Commandant De Wet.

BADEN-POWELL AT RUSTENBURG.

General Hutton has captured two guns near Rustenburg, whither General Baden-Powell has now returned.

CAPTOWN-PRETORIA LINE OPEN.

Communications between Pretoria and Capetown are now completely restored.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

London, 16th June.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

The Indian force for China consists of 1st Bengal Lancers, 1st Madras Pioneers, 2nd Bombay Infantry, 24th Punjab Infantry, 1st Sikhs and 7th Bengal Infantry, one field battery and one Company of Sappers. Two of the regiments will do garrison duty.

FRANCE AND THE CHINA QUESTION.

The French Press urges the despatch of a strong expedition to China in consequence of the capture of Consul Franco.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

The *New York Tribune* says that the President has ordered the Secretary for War to send three regiments of regulars from Manila to Tientsin, making a total force of 5,000. Admiral Remy has been ordered to send the *Oregon*.

London, 19th June.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON.

H. M. S. *Daedalus* and *Furious*, now at Port Land, have been ordered to China.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

Mr. St. John Brodrick stated in the House that the last information received by the Admiralty did not confirm the return of Admiral Seymour from Tientsin.

Mr. Goschen said he had arranged to station additional forces at the chief ports on the Yangtze.

Two British torpedo boat destroyers have captured four Chinese destroyers at Taku.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

Tientsin, 12th June.

The Boxer nuisance, various as it is in many aspects, has for the time being subsided into insignificance in comparison with the crisis in Peking. As railway communication has been broken for five or six days, we are at a loss to know exactly what were the facts which precipitated this crisis. Courier and water communication have not been resorted to on anything but a private scale for two reasons, everyone hourly expected the railway to be re-established and people have been too pre-occupied to attend to correspondence and courier. All we can gather from the curt telegrams which reach us very intermittently (the Chinese Telegraph authorities say the wires are cut; but we know this, that our messages get through) is that up to Sunday evening, 10th June, the evil feared had not happened; but that general feelings of suspense and anxiety were still intense. In Tientsin we are confident that what is feared is a meeting of the very indifferents troops and their collusion with the city *exaltado* to attack the Legations for looting. We do not know if the Boxers are in the reckoning or not. There are 600 foreign guards in the various Legations; all the out-lying residents have been called in to the centre and we know that all British and American women are under the direct protection of their Ministers in the big forts.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE. The Imperial Chinese Government, if it deserves such a name, is still sitting on the wall, metaphorically; incredible as it appears, quite 60 per cent. of the metropolitan mandarins believe in the appalling nonsense of the Boxer propaganda—viz. that they are able and willing to sweep the hated foreigners, their religion, his institutions, his trade out of China. Men such as Prince Ching and Jung-li know this to be rubbish, but the reactionaries who now have the facile ear of the Dowager are persuaded of it, and are promising to sing the *Nam Ji-shih* in a week or two, if the foreigners are expelled. Such men are Kang, Yi, the Prince Tuan, the Duke Lang, Chao Sze, the Prince and others. These fossil statesmen profess to regard the Tsungli Yamen and the Peking University, and China's and foreign legations abroad as "devil" institutions. The despair of the situation consists in the fact that these colossi of ignorance and hatred are in a position to threaten their country; their removal, unless enlightenment comes to the Dowager from some unexpected source, is only possible at present by force, and without their removal nothing can be done. It is to be feared that even if the forces now en route are completely successful, their arrival will only be the beginning of a political impasse of which no one can see the end.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ACTION. But now for the facts of the last few days. The Ministers wired the Tientsin consuls and officers on Saturday that the situation was every hour increasingly critical; the messages got briefer, more intense and more alarming as they arrived at short intervals. There was a conference in which Col. Wogack urged delay till he could call a substantial force from Port Arthur. General Carlos stood firm for no delay. He said, "Send for the Russian infantry if you like, but instantly make arrangements to land a multi-national force from the fleet at Taku." Capt. MacCalla of the U.S. *Newport* however settled the business. "Gentlemen, make what plans you like, but my orders are 'proceed at once' to Peking, and to Peking I start to-morrow morning. If I cannot extricate there I walk, but to Peking I go." As usual the man of action settled the matter, and it was there and then arranged to send 300 men up (in addition to 600 and 700 already there) to-morrow.

At 11 p.m. the messages from Peking became very alarming. "Come at once, or you will be too late." This was flashed out fourteen miles to the Bar at midnight, within five hours, a flotilla of boats, launches, &c. brought in 1,550 men, with five days' rations 7.30 a.m. saw them in Tientsin by train. This Chinese force at first refused permission to extricate them from Peking; then the rolling stock was commandeered and off they went at 9 a.m. No photographers or gungers went in the first train, but the resident engineer was able to get a copy for the second. The whole force reached Lo-fa for the night (61 miles) and yesterday was past Lang Tsang (49 miles). To-day we heard the Boxers ventured to attack this morning the engineers' squad of workmen, engaged on relaying the rails, and sleepers removed by the Boxers. They were under the protection of a small company of marines (Major Johnston). I will to ensure accuracy quote the Admirals' despatch as summarized here. "Boxers tried to cut off our advanced guard of marines under Major Johnston, and a body of Engineers. They were soon driven off without casualty on our side, but some 60 Boxers were killed and others wounded. Several of the latter have been sent down to Tientsin." I hear that two or three of these wounded Boxers have died *en route*; the number of wounded is by some said to be six or seven, by others sixty or seventy—a typical illustration of the vagueness of all our Boxer news.

NAVAL FIRMNESS AND ITS EFFECT. I must not forget to state that on Sunday, after the Admiral had started, Capt. Bailey, of H. M. S. *Avon*, was left in command at Tientsin. One of the directors of the railway (Tong) tried to stop the entraining of an additional 600 men at mid-day, unwisely and firmly asserted himself. He is an English speaking self-important personage. The gallant captain gave him the first dressing down on record to the intense amusement of a delighted crowd of blue-jackets, foreigners, and railway officials. After a peroration which commensated nautical ot-

jurgation, the station was cleared by the Germans and English at the point of the bayonet and the naval artificers got on the engine and drove out the train. Of course, when all this was done, the formal sanction of the Chinese arrived at the last moment.

panic among the Chinese is indescribable and pitiable. All export and import trade has ceased. Prices of food have been doubled, and all credit to natives has been stopped. Servants want wages paid daily. Many are leaving, and the washermen have all bolted except three. The native passenger traffic to Shanghai is wonderful.

We can only hope the reaction will be effective and rapid when it comes. It is, however, to reflect on the dislocation of trade, domestic life, &c., simply because half a dozen small administrators elect to support a pack of seditious blackguards in overt rebellion.

There is no news from Peking-fa or Tung Chow beyond the fact that mission premises have been sacked and burned, and native Christians killed. As far as we know at present no more European lives have been sacrificed, but grave fears are held for small missions in outlying districts.

The coal pits at Tong Shan have a naval guard, but are also pretty safe, through the presence of 1,500 Cantonese who will side with the foreigners to a man, it is thought.

LATER, 5 P.M.

ADmiral SEYMOUR WANTS NO MORE MEN. The Admiral has wired that he has as many men as he needs; that the food and water difficulties *en route* are such that further reinforcements will only impede movements. This may possibly affect the movement of 1,700 Russians, just arrived from Port Arthur, who are only awaiting facilities for landing.

Our Peking advices of to-day are reassuring; nothing has happened yet. We have been very apprehensive of the effect of the news of the reinforcements being in the way, but up to date it has evidently had a steadying effect in the mob. The private Peking letters to-day speak of 8,000 disaffected troops; this is a great drop from the 50,000 spoken of a day or two ago.

THE CONDITION OF TIENTSIN. Tientsin is safe and no panic obtains. We have formed a guard and practically our adult male population (300) is under arms. The soldiers and marines are 600; field guns two, machine guns about a dozen. We hoped to have the honour of picking the Boxer bubble, but now fear it will fall to the Admiral. The

THE DEPARTURE OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

[FROM THE "CHUN NGOI SAN PO."]

The merchants and all the citizens of Canton are deeply grieved at the intelligence that H.E. Li Hung-chang has been ordered to Peking to take steps to suppress the riots in the North. It is a fact that H.E. is the far best of all the viceroys that have ever ruled the provinces of Kwangtung, which suffered much from the corrupt administration by the late viceroy, Tan Chung-shin, who was useless and lazy, and whose squandering propensities were such that he was nicknamed "the bottomless purse." Owing to his maladministration, the province of Kwangtung, as well as the neighbouring one of Kwangsi, has been over-run with robbers, and pirates, and all sorts of crimes have been committed. Since H.E. Li Hung-chang arrived, he has dismissed nearly all the useless officers and those of "squeezing" habits, and has taken active measures to suppress the bad characters, robbers and pirates, many of whom have suffered the extremity of penalty of law. The notorious pirates and robbers, having been overawed by the action of the venerable viceroy, have nearly all fled away or hidden themselves in the mountains fastness. There is a general agreement among the people that if Li Hung-chang continues to occupy the viceroyship for three years, Kwangtung will be the most peaceful province the empire. The merchants and the gentry have filed a petition urging the viceroy earnestly not to proceed to Peking; for if he goes away, they say, the bad characters will most probably take the chance of the Northern crisis to raise rebellions and commit crimes of every description. At present it is not certain whether Li Hung-chang will leave Canton or not, but it is quite certain that he will not go by the *Kwangtung* as has been reported. The Northern crisis is regarded very seriously, and an officer sent from Canton by the Tatar General with a memorial to the Throne has wired to the General from the province of Shantung, saying that he is unable to proceed further on account of the obstruction of the Boxers.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG REPORTED FIRM.

The Wuchang native correspondent of the N. C. Daily News wrote on the 16th instant:—"Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been much aggrieved by the suicidal policy of the Empress Dowager's Government at Peking in encouraging the *Ho Chuen* ruffians, and sent on the 31st May and 2nd and 3rd June strong memorials on the subject to the Empress Dowager, as well as private telegrams to her advisers, exhorting them to lose no time in suppressing the ruffians with the strong hand on the ground that they were actually in league with all the revolutionary societies from the Yangtze River northwards. On the 6th of June, in conjunction with the Viceroys of the Liang-shing and Chihli provinces and Governors of Anhui, Kiangsi, and Shantung, H.E. sent a joint memorial to Peking offering to lead their several armies personally to Peking to suppress the approaching rebellion in case the Grand Army of the North under Jung Lu, the Peking Field Force under Prince Ching, and the Hsiening and other Manchurian Banner Corps under Prince Tuan, were unable to do it. In the meanwhile Viceroy Chang is actively preparing to put down all symptoms of disaffection in Hupeh province that may be reported to him."







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR OF  
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Suitable  
for Offices or Bedrooms, with Verandah  
and Bathroom.  
Apply to—  
LI KWONG LUNG.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. [1817]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND  
FOOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship.  
"HAICHING" for the above ports on  
SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [1810]

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"SZECHUEN" will be despatched for the above  
ports on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [1815]

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
FOR MANILA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"FUTAMI MARU" (3,800 tons gross, Captain J. Thom) will be  
despatched for the above port on FRIDAY,  
the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.  
This new Mail steamer is especially constructed  
for service in the Tropics and is provided with  
superior accommodation and with all modern  
fittings and improvements for the safety and  
comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and  
Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.  
Return tickets issued by this Company are  
available for return by steamers of the other  
Lines.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. [1818]

**THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS** will  
be ready to-morrow and will contain—  
Leading Articles—  
Affairs in China.  
The Colony and Public Morals.  
The Rights of the Empire in China.  
The Crisis in the North.  
The Engineer's Dilemma.  
Sanitary Board.  
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The Embarkation of the North China Field  
Force.  
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Canton.  
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Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.  
Copies can be posted from the Office to  
addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each,  
or \$1 for three copies Cash.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900.

**SAINT JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.**  
THE BICENTENARY of the SOCIETY  
FOR THE PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL  
(S.P.G.) will be commemorated on SUNDAY,  
June 24th. Special intercessions will be said.  
Collections will be made in aid of the Society's  
work.  
Sermons will be preached at 11 a.m. by the  
Bishop of Victoria, and at 5.45 p.m. by  
the CHAPLAIN of the CATHEDRAL.

A DRAWING ROOM MEETING will be  
held by kind permission of the Bishop of Vic-  
toria and Mrs. Hoare at Bishop's Lodge, the  
Peak, on THURSDAY, June 28th, at 4.30  
P.M. All who are interested in the work of the  
Society are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [1809]

**TRUTHS WITHOUT SENTIMENT.**  
A PAMPHLET, by O. M. ANDERSON,  
will be sent by the writer on receipt of  
30 cents.  
Address—  
109, PRATA EAST,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1900. [1789]

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CHAS. HEIDTSECK'S  
CHAMPAGNE, 1893 WHITE SEAL  
\$38.00 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts  
\$40.00 ..... per case of 2 dozen quarts.  
E. D. KRESSMANN & CO.'S  
BORDEAUX WINES.  
C. G. HIBBERT & CO.'S  
BOTTLED ALE & STOUT  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1899. [140]

**FOOD SUPPLY COMMISSION.**  
THE Ladies who signed the Petition which  
resulted in the Appointment of the above  
named COMMISSION are respectfully re-  
quested to assist the Commission in the conduct  
of its enquiries by communicating in writing  
as early as possible all facts within their  
experience bearing on the question of the Rise  
in Price of Provisions in the Colony. List of  
Prices paid for the more Ordinary Articles of  
Food produced locally, as for example, Bread,  
Flour, Rice, Fish, Beef, Mutton, Eggs, Poultry  
and Game, Vegetables and Fruit, at various  
Periods during the last Five Years will be  
extremely valuable. Similar Lists showing the  
Prices at different times of Wood, Coal, Char-  
coal and Oil will also be of value.  
All Persons who feel themselves in a Position  
to throw any light on the subject either as re-  
gards the fact of the Rise in Prices or as to the  
causes or causes thereof are respectfully requested  
to communicate with the Undersigned in writ-  
ing or, if they prefer it, to tender themselves  
for examination as witnesses.  
JNO. J. FRANCOIS,  
Chairman.  
Hongkong, 31st 1900. [1825]

## AUCTIONS.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
of  
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.**  
To be Sold (Subject to a reserved price) in  
One Lot.  
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),  
the 22nd day of June, 1900, at 3 o'clock in  
the Afternoon,  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

All these pieces or parcels of Ground situate  
at Kowloon Point in the Colony of Hongkong  
and registered in the Land Office respectively  
as Section A of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 441  
and Section B of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 441,  
having an Area of 35,832 square feet, with the  
European Dwelling house known as "Glen-  
horne" erected thereon. The premises are held  
for the residue of the term of 75 years from the  
24th day of June, 1889, and are sold subject to  
the apportioned yearly Crown Rent amounting  
to the total sum of \$178 and to the existing  
tenancy thereof.  
Apply to—  
H. K. HOLMES,  
Solicitor for the Vendor,  
54, Queen's Road,  
or to  
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1900. [1724]

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction,  
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),  
the 23rd June, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., at his  
Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
A QUANTITY of  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**  
of every Description.  
(The property of Gentlemen leaving the  
Colony).  
Further Particulars can be seen from Cata-  
logue.  
On View from Friday, the 22nd June.  
TERMS—As Customary.  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1771]

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 302.  
THE following Particulars and Conditions of  
SALE of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC  
AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the  
Public Works Department, on MONDAY,  
the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3 P.M., are  
published for general information.  
By Command.  
F. H. MAY,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1789]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by  
Public Auction Sale, to be held on MON-  
DAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3  
P.M., at the Office of the Public Works  
Department, by Order of His Excellency  
the Officer Administering the Government,  
of Seven Lots of Crown Land, at Yan Ma Ti,  
Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a  
term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal  
at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor  
of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further  
term of 75 Years.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.**

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1087	115' 115' 297'	3,354	152	20,710
2	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
3	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
4	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
5	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
6	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
7	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 303.  
THE following Particulars and Conditions of  
SALE of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC  
AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the  
Public Works Department, on MONDAY,  
the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3.15 P.M., are  
published for general information.  
By Command.  
F. H. MAY,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1790]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by  
Public Auction Sale, to be held on MON-  
DAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3  
P.M., at the Office of the Public Works  
Department, by Order of His Excellency  
the Officer Administering the Government,  
of Seven Lots of Crown Land, at Yan Ma Ti,  
Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a  
term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal  
at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor  
of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further  
term of 75 Years.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1087	115' 115' 297'	3,354	152	20,710
2	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
3	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
4	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
5	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
6	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
7	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 304.  
THE following Particulars and Conditions of  
SALE of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC  
AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the  
Public Works Department, on MONDAY,  
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published for general information.  
By Command.  
F. H. MAY,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1791]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by  
Public Auction Sale, to be held on MON-  
DAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3  
P.M., at the Office of the Public Works  
Department, by Order of His Excellency  
the Officer Administering the Government,  
of Seven Lots of Crown Land, at Yan Ma Ti,  
Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a  
term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal  
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of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further  
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**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

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5	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
6	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
7	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 305.  
THE following Particulars and Conditions of  
SALE of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC  
AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the  
Public Works Department, on MONDAY,  
the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3.15 P.M., are  
published for general information.  
By Command.  
F. H. MAY,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1792]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by  
Public Auction Sale, to be held on MON-  
DAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3  
P.M., at the Office of the Public Works  
Department, by Order of His Excellency  
the Officer Administering the Government,  
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**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
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**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 306.  
THE following Particulars and Conditions of  
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By Command.  
F. H. MAY,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1793]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by  
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**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

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5	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
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**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 307.  
THE following Particulars and Conditions of  
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By Command.  
F. H. MAY,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1794]

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**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

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Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by  
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Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1796]

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No. 310.  
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Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1797]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by  
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**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.**  
No. 311.  
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Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1798]

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2	" " " "	50' 50' 110'	5,500	25	3,290
3	" " "				



HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## AUCTIONEERS, &amp;c.

**PAUL BEEBUTT.**  
2, Zetland Street. Auctioneer, Appraiser  
and Commission Agent.

**HUGHES & HOUGH.**  
Auctioneers to the Government, and Share  
and General Brokers, corner Ico House  
Street and Praya Central.

**GEO. P. LAMBERT.**  
Auctioneer, Valuer and Goods Broker,  
Duddell Street.

**V. I. REMEDIOS.**  
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Agent,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

## BOARD AND LODGING

**STAG HOTEL.**  
148 and 150, Queen's Road Central.  
Comfortable and Cheap.

**THE WESTERN HOTEL.**  
Excellent Accommodation, \$2.50 per day.  
10 and 12, Queen's Road West.

## BOOKBINDING

**"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.**  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS**

**W. BREWER & CO.**  
Printers, Bookbinders and Account Book  
Manufacturers, 23 and 25, Queen's Road  
(under Hongkong Hotel).

## BUILDERS

**KANG ON.**  
Contractor, 30, D'Aguiar Street. Local  
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick  
and Granite.

**CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.**

**THE PHARMACY.**  
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and  
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and  
Cigars.

**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**  
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aseptic  
Waters, Dealers in Photographic  
Requisites, Queen's Road.

**WATKINS, L.D. APOTHECARIES HALL, 60.**  
Queen's Road Central. Cigars, Aromatic  
Waters, Wines, Beers, Spirits, etc.

## CURIO DEALERS

**FUJIYAMA & CO.**  
Importers, Exporters and Dealers in Japan-  
ese Curios, 4, D'Aguiar St., and at Koba,  
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.

**KUHN & KOMOR.**  
Fine Art, Japanese and Chinese Curios,  
21 and 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong,  
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.

**KWONG HING.**  
China Porcelain, Crockery Ware, 53a,  
Queen's Road Central.

## DENTISTS

**WONG HONG.**  
Surgeon Dentist, 50, Queen's Road Central.

**WONG TAI FONG.**  
Surgeon Dentist, 24, Bank Buildings,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

## DINING ROOMS

**THE COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE.**  
Breakfasts, Dinners, Wines, etc.,  
with Meals, 34, Queen's Road.

## DRAPERS

**EBRAHIM ELIAS & CO.**  
Milliners, Silk Mercers, Haberdashers.  
Low Prices, 37, 39, Wellington Street.

**WING HOP.**  
Ladies' Tailor, Dressmaker, Draper, 62,  
Wellington Street.

**SEE WOO.**  
Tailor, Draper and Outfitter, 67 and 69,  
Queen's Road.

## FLOUR MERCHANTS

**SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY.**  
Merchant Millers, San Francisco.  
Eastern Branch, Pedlar Street,  
WILLIAM WHITLEY, Manager.

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN**

**A CHEE & CO., Established 1850.**  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories,  
17a, Queen's Road Central.

**LI KWONG LOONG.**  
Cabinet-maker, Furniture Dealer, Art De-  
corator and Dealer, 17, Queen's Road.

## GROCERS

**THE MUTUAL STORES.**  
Supermarkets, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20,  
8 and 10 D'Aguiar Street.  
Provision and General Merchants.

**H. TIE.**  
Wine and Spirit Merchants, Groceries,  
Best Goods, Lowest Rates. Try Charles  
Evaporated Cream, 10, D'Aguiar  
Street.

## JEWELLERS

**KANG LEE & CO.**  
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watch-  
makers, Japanese Curios and Blackwood  
Furniture, Opposite Post Office, 36,  
Queen's Road Central.

**MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.**  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hanoi.

**SUN SHING, Established 1840.**  
Silks, Gaudes, Crêpe-Shawls, Chinaware,  
Ivory, etc. Gold and Silversmiths and  
Engravers, 90, Queen's Road Central.

**WAN LOONG.**  
Gold and Silversmiths, Silk Dresses, Crêpe  
Shawls, Ivory, Lacquerware, Fans,  
Curios, Birdcages, Hummer Halls, Pea-  
thers, 88, Queen's Road Central.

**THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE**

**EASTERN ACETYLENE LIGHTING**  
COMPANY, Road Office, 62A, Queen's  
Road Central. Fittings of every de-  
scription for the ACETYLENE LIGHT at  
lowest rates.

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## MERCANTILE AGENT

**WOODS & CO.,**  
Duddell Street, Agents for American and  
European Export Houses.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

**E. HING.**  
Enlarging, Developing, Printing, Mod-  
erate Rates, 20a, Queen's Road East.

**MEE CHEUNG.**  
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent  
Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Devel-  
opment Works, Amateurs Requisites.

**M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.**  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements. Work  
done for Amateurs, 8a, Queen's Road, Cl.

**YEE CHUN.**  
Marine and Portrait Painter, 50, Queen's  
Road, Upstairs.

**H. YEEA.**  
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield  
Arcade, Queen's Road Cl., also Wanchai.  
Amateur's Requisites a Specialty.

## PRINTING

**"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.**  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## EATIAN FURNITURE

**WOO KEE, Late HANG CHEUNG SHING.**  
Rattan Chairs, Matting, Bamboo Blinds,  
etc., 73, Queen's Road Central.

**KWONG TAI LOY.**  
Rattan Furniture, Bamboo, Blinds, Mat-  
tings all Colours, 18, Praya Central.

**SANG MOW.**  
Rattan Furniture, Bamboo, Screens, Mat-  
ting of all Colours, 43, Queen's Road, Cl.

## SILK GOODS DEALERS

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Hongkong, 18th September, 1899.

## REVIEW.

*Village Life in China.* By ARTHUR H. SMITH,  
D.D. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edin-  
burgh & London.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh a copy of Dr. A. H. Smith's *Village Life in China*. The author of *Chinese Characteristics* has succeeded in the difficult task of producing a second book on Chinese life no less interesting and instructive than his first. "Whatever helps to a better understanding of Chinese people," he says, "is an aid to a comprehension of the Chinese problem." Such an aid Dr. Smith's volume most undoubtedly is, and though it may not be possible to agree with all his conclusions the value of his facts and suggestions is incalculable. The picture he draws of life in the innumerable villages of China is for the most part a depressing one as viewed from without by foreign eyes. To watch this life intimately is, as Dr. Smith explains, a task of almost unmountable difficulty. "If we wish to comprehend the Chinese," he says, "we must take the roof from their homes, in order to learn what is going on within. This no foreigner can do. But he can imitate the Chinese who apply a wet finger to a paper window, so that when the digit is withdrawn there remains a tiny hole through which an observant eye may see at least something."

**VILLAGE LIFE AND EDUCATION.**  
Dr. Smith has much to say of the almost indescribable squalor, dirt, and discomfort of the great mass of villagers' homes; of the construction of the houses, the utter lack of shelter from the sun, for the most part, outside; the smoky, ill-ventilated atmosphere, the swarming animal life and the collection of articles of every description inside the so-called roads, miserably inadequate to start with, and becoming by a steady process of evolution canals; the ferries, constructed apparently with this view of causing the greatest possible inconvenience and expense to travellers; and all the thousand and one minor trials with which the Chinese villager puts up. With the chapters which the author devotes to village education we reach one of the most interesting parts of the book. As he explains, the prominent place given to education in China renders the Chinese village school an object of more than common interest, for in their schools by far the majority of the educated men of the empire receive their first instruction. And yet, "thoughtful Chinese teachers, familiar with the capacity of their pupils, estimate that the most intelligent among them cannot be expected to understand a hundredth part of what they have memorized. The great majority of them have about as accurate a conception of the territory traversed as a boy might entertain of a mountainous district through which he had been compelled to run barefooted and blindfolded in a dense fog, chased for vast distances by a man cracking over his head a long ox-whip. How very little many scholars do grasp of the real meaning, even after explanations which the teacher regards as abundantly full is demonstrated by a test to which here and there, a master subjects his scholars, that of requiring them to write down a passage. The result is frequently the notation of so many false characters as to render it evident, not only that the explanations have not been apprehended, but that notwithstanding such a multitude of perusals, the text itself has been taken only into the ear as so many sounds, and has not entered the mind at all."

And again:  
"There is very little that is intellectual in any part of the early schooling of an ordinary Chinese boy. As a rule, the teacher does not concern himself with his pupils further than to drag them over a specified course, or at least to attempt to do so. The parents of the lad are equally indifferent, or even more so. At his home the pupil has no mental stimulus of any sort, no books, magazines or papers, and even if he had them, his barren studies at school would not have fitted him to comprehend such literature."

**WHAT THE PUPIL LEARNS.**  
The two things which the pupil is sure to learn, says Dr. Smith, are obedience and a habit of concentrating attention on the work before him, to the disregard of all distractions—"valuable requirements," he continues, "although they can scarcely be termed an education." We should like to quote more of Dr. Smith's remarks on village schools and to devote some attention to his chapter on "Higher Education," but considerations of space will not permit this, so that we must be content with recommending this chapter very strongly to the reader's notice. The brief educational reform introduced by the Emperor in the summer of 1898 and upset by the Empress Dowager in September of the same year is just touched on. Time was not given for any real test of the new method, and we must wait for the deposition of the Dowager, now, we hope, far off, for this trial to be made. Whatever may be the result, the new method of education cannot but be an improvement on the old.

**HOME LIFE IN THE VILLAGE—BOYS AND MEN.**  
We must pass over Dr. Smith's chapters on Religious Observances, Co-operative Societies, Weddings and Funerals, etc., etc., but we will stop to give a short quotation on domestic life from the chapter on "Village Boys and Men." "Of that sympathy for childhood as such," says the author, "which is so distinguishing a part of our modern civilization, an average Chinese father has no conception whatever. By this is not meant that he is not fond of his children, for the reverse is most palpably true. But he has no capacity for entering into the life of a child, and comprehending it. His fondness for his children is the result of the paternal instinct, and is not a sympathetic appreciation of a mind of a child." [This, however, the author will hardly, we should think, venture to say is confined to China; it is not a matter of race, but of sensibility or temperament.]

"Taking it in on all around survey, there is very little in the life of a village boy to excite one's envy." He learns obedience and respect for authority, and he learns to be industrious. But of intellectual independence, he has not the faintest conception or even a capacity of comprehension. He does as others do, and neither knows nor can imagine any other way. If he is educated, his mind is like a subsoil pipe, filled with all the drainage which has ever run through the ground. A part of this drainage came, it is true, from the skies, but it has been considerably altered in its constituents since that time; and a much larger part of it is a wholly human secretion, painfully lacking in chemical purity. In any case this is the content of his mind, and it is all of its contents."

In his early years the Chinese boy enjoys, says Dr. Smith, "what, viewed from the experience of a decade later, must appear to him a condition of supreme happiness." The joy at the birth of a male child secures him this. "As he grows up, this happy state passes away. But if the man's life after infancy is not a bright one, it is infinitely better than that of the women. The account given by the author of the condition of the average woman in China is most gloomy. He mentions that the wife of a Taoist even told a foreign lady that in her next existence she "hoped to be born a dog, that she might go where she chose!" A popular saying declares that "A Daughter with the virtues of the eighteen Lo-Hans is not equal to a spay-footed son." With female infanticide, sale of daughters, foot-binding, isolation from the pleasures of life, severe drudgery—and not least, subjection to the rule of a mother-in-law, Dr. Smith draws a miserable picture of Chinese women's existence. She is best off, it seems, when she is a slave. "If," he says, "A Chinese woman has the heaven-bestowed gift of being obstinate to such a degree that, as the sayings go, 'people do not know east from west,' that men are worn out and horses exhausted, that the mountains tremble and the earth shakes, this is unquestionably her surest life-preserver."

If such an endowment has been denied her, her next best resource is to pursue a course exactly the opposite, in all circumstances and under all provocations holding her tongue. He continues: "The present condition of woman in China is a heritage of the remotest past. The essence of the Chinese classical teaching on this subject is, that women are inferior to man as the earth is inferior to heaven, and that she can never attain to full equality with man."

**REGENERATION.**  
Dr. Smith concluded his book with a chapter entitled "What can Christianity do for China?" Being a missionary, we are not surprised to find him sanguine on this point, for it requires a stock of zeal and enthusiasm to carry the proselytizer along his difficult path of the conversion of the Chinese. "What can Christianity do for the Chinese family," asks Dr. Smith? What for the Chinese boy and girl?

"In the first place it can take better care of them. The dense and impervious ignorance which sacrifices so large a proportion of Chinese infants during the first two years of their life, might perhaps be counteracted in other ways, but it is probably safe to predict that it never would be. To the Chinese girl the practical introduction of Christianity will mean even more than to her brother. It will prevent her from being killed as soon as she is born, and will eventually restore her to her rightful place in the affections of her parents."

"It will make (a Chinese) a new man with a new insight and a new outlook. It will give back his lost soul and spirit, and pour into all the avenues of his nature new life. There is not a human relation in which it will not be felt immediately, profoundly, and beneficently."

And so on. Dr. Smith pleads his case eloquently, and we have no wish to deny his conclusions. But it is open to question whether the author does not attribute too much of the present degradation of China to the state of its religious beliefs. Economic conditions are at least as potent a factor in the situation. The evolution of a race is modified, but not reversed by its religion, and the Oriental races so far have preferred to develop without accepting the creed of the West. Dr. Smith deprecates an estimate of the effect of Christianity on the Chinese character until enough time has been allowed to elapse to demonstrate the case fully. He has himself no doubt and concludes with the words: "There are in China many questions and many problems, but the one great question, the one all-comprehending problem, is how to set Christianity to work upon them, which alone in time can and will solve them all."

## THE BOARD AND THE VELVET.

"A THEOREM," said Napoleon, "is a board covered with velvet."

Strip the velvet from this throne, and you have nothing left but bare, vulgar boards; replace the velvet and you have the most coveted symbol of human power and glory. How easy the transition, how vast the difference!

There is no operation in chemistry more sharp and sudden than that in human life whereby extremes of feeling follow each other—tears rarely, if ever, arising, or, as it were, so poor a thing, then, that it drops into its antithesis at a touch?—at a breath? Let us not be too hasty with our answer, as we may be wrong. The great French Emperor was a cynical fool, and right well he loved a throne, even though it was only an upholstered board.

And we all love life and its blessings even though they are uncertain and shaky. "I had no pleasure in life, and did not care what became of me," we are interested to know the reason why. The person from whom we quote these words explains himself thus:—

"For over two years," he tells us, "I suffered from loss of appetite, sleepless, and nervousness. Prior to May, 1894, I had always been strong and hearty. At this time I began to feel that something had come over me—I felt so weak and weary. After eating my food would flush, and the food gave me great pain across my chest and at the left side. I had a cutting pain around the heart, and had attacks of palpitation."

I beg to interrupt our good friend a moment at this point. The burning of a barn or a hayrick may make a bigger blaze than the burning of the cottage we live in. But the latter alarms and excites us most because we do live in it. On the same principle a very painful ailment of the hand or foot may cause little or no mental anxiety, while a disturbance of the heart's action does, for the heart is one of the three houses which life resides in, the other two being the brain and the lungs. Yet, as generally happens in so-called heart troubles, the worry was needless, as we shall presently see.

"For weeks together," continues the narrator, "I got no proper sleep, and, in truth, so bad was this condition that I dreaded going to bed. My nerves were thoroughly unstrung, and affected the left side of my face, which was quite drawn. I suffered martyrdom with facial neuralgia."

"As time went on I grew to be so low and miserable that I had no pleasure in life, and did not care what became of me. I consulted a doctor, but none of his medicines helped me. Better, and worse, I continued to suffer, until a friend told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I got a bottle from Mr. Pulliam, Grocer, Spring Road, and after taking it a short time I felt it was doing me good. I slept well, and had less distress after meals. This encouraged me to persevere with it, and gradually I got stronger, and the nerve pains were away. I now enjoy good health, and have recommended this medicine to many of my customers. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Harry Wendon, Hairdresser, 171, Spring Road, St. John's, Ipswich, July 17th, 1899."

Mr. Wendon's explanation of his loss of life's pleasure is commonplace after all. And yet how much more important than if it were unique or exceptional, because the commonness is the universal. It is disease, my gentle reader, that tears the velvet from thrones, that robs the cottager of his sleep, that makes the baby cry in its cradle, that strips the strong man of his vigour, that wipes the bloom from the cheeks of fair women, that hurries humanity to the churchyard with bowed heads and bleeding feet. And the most pitiless of all of diseases is the one from which Mr. Wendon suffered, and which Mother Seigel's Syrup cures—indigestion, dyspepsia. Even without the velvet, Health is the best of thrones, and this great remedy helps to keep you seated safely and happily upon it.

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Hongkong, 24th October, 1899. [2677]

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STRAK WATER BOAT COMPANY.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1899. [1736]

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**H. F. CARMICHAEL, B. J. BARLOW.**  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1899. [1637]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE Company's Steamship**

**"SUISANG"**  
having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 22nd instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900. [1806]

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE Company's Steamship**

**"WAKASA MARU,"**  
having arrived from the above Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivered as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 23rd instant, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1900. [1807]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**S. S. "BENLOMOND."**  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where and from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. 1788

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**











